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The People's Korea

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Modernized Fishery Urged at Enlarged Meeting of Political Com. of WPK CC

President Kim Il Sung indicated solutions for major problems arising in the modernization and expansion of fishery when he guided on Oct. 15 an Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province. KCNA reported.

This meeting followed the presidential on-the-spot guidance to various branches of the national economy in Kangwon Province for five days between Oct. 2 and 6 and to various domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province for 11 days from Oct. 6.

Following is a gist of the report of the meeting.

An Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also present there were leading personages concerned of central party and power bodies and economic organs, chief secretaries of the provincial party committees, chief secretaries of city, district and county party committees in Kangwon, South Hamgyong and North Hamgyong provinces and Chongjin Municipality, members of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, leading functionaries of provincial level organs in South Hamgyong Province, chairmen of the city and county people's committees, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees and chairmen of the city and county cooperative farm management committees in South Hamgyong Province, directors and secretaries of the primary party committees of factories and enterprises in the province and chiefs of three-revolution teams dispatched to cities and counties in the province.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to different domains of the national economy for many days in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces. In this course he acquainted himself down to details with work in various domains of the national economy through a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of central and provincial organs and consultative meetings of functionaries in the domains of fisheries, industry, agriculture, chemical industry and other domains. On this basis he convened the Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party on the spot.

The meeting discussed the problems of establishing a new fishery guidance system and realizing the modernisation and scientification of fisheries and bringing agriculture and industry to a new higher stage to carry out the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

Reports on these problems were made at the meeting.

President Kim Il Sung first gave programmatic teachings on important problems arising in bringing our fisheries to a new higher plane.

Saying that medium- and small-scale inshore fishing should be extensively developed along with large-scale fishing, he laid particular stress on directing much efforts to inshore fishing.

He made a scientific penetration into the matured demand of the development of our fisheries and put forward the wise policy of establishing a new fishery guidance system to strengthen guidance over state-run fisheries and guide cooperative fisheries by an industrial method. He gave minute teachings down to the forms, duties and names of cooperative fishery guidance organs to be set up newly.

He gave teachings on the new fishery guidance system conforming to the realistic demand of the development of our fisheries. He said that the fishery committee should be set up in the centre with the Ministry of Fisheries directing state-run fisheries and the general bureau of cooperative fishery guidance directing cooperative fisheries under it, and the provincial fishery administrations guiding state-run fisheries and the provincial cooperative fishery management committees guiding cooperative fisheries, in the provinces. In the counties, he taught, there should be county councils of fishermen's cooperatives elected by representatives of fishermen's cooperatives.

He said that the cooperative fishery guidance organs to be set up newly should directly control and guide fishermen's cooperatives by an industrial method and undertake in a responsible manner technical guidance, supply of materials and repair of boats for fishery workteams of cooperative farms and sideline fishery workteams of oreans and enterprises.

He proposed the policy of separating inshore fishing fleets or inshore fishing workteams from the state fishery stations and newly organising fishery stations specialized in inshore fishing alone.

At the meeting he put forward tasks to realise the modernisation and scientification of fisheries and consolidate their material and technical foundations.

First of all, he said, shipbuilding bases should be cemented to build more modern fishing boats.

Noting that the Wonsan and Sinpo shipyards should build many universal 450 ton trawlers, he set forth their goals of shipbuilding.

He also instructed that boats should be sufficiently equipped with modern scientific and technical apparatuses and materials and vigorous endeavours be made to rapidly increase the production of nets and other fishing tackle and modernize them.

For the modernisation and scientification of fisheries, he noted, the scientific research organs in this domain should be firmly built up, scientific research be strengthened and thereby a scientific fishing system be thoroughly established and advanced techniques be actively introduced in fishing.

He also taught that for the rapid development of fisheries, a rational system should be set up to train a large number of technical personnel in this domain.

Next, President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings on effecting a new turn in the development of agriculture in the eastern coast area.

He noted that he was greatly satisfied with successful farming this year in South Hamgyong Province. He said that taking the province as a whole, the per hectare yield of rice rose by 500 kilograms in 1977 above that in 1976 and again by over 870 kilograms this year above last year's and the corresponding figures of the per hectare yield of maize grew by 300 kilograms in 1977 over 1976 and by 1.2 tons last year. This is a great success, he added.

The success of South Hamgyong Province in this year's farming marks an occasion in bringing about a new great upswing in farming in the eastern coast area as a whole, he said.

He gave minute teachings on tasks facing South Hamgyong Province in agriculture next year and ways to carry them out.

Then President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings on bringing about a new turn in industrial development.

He said that vigorous endeavours should be made to increase the production of rare metal and non-ferrous metal ores. He taught that work at the Komdok Mine, the Sangnon Mine and the Ryongyang Mine of the Tanchon District Mining Complex and at the Mandok Mine of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex should be properly guided and effective assistance be given to them.

Textiles and other daily necessaries should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the people, he emphasized. He noted that the shortest cut to more satisfactorily solving the clothing problem of the people lies in increasing the production of vinalon and other chemical fibres relying on our domestic raw materials.

He said that the production of vinalon should be augmented, the chemical fibre mills of Chongjin and Sinuiju should produce without fail the whole amount of staple fibre and rayon envisaged in the plan for next year and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex should push ahead with the production of chemical fertilizers to be used in next year's farming.

The expansion project of the Aoji Chemical Factory should be carried on at an accelerated tempo to be wound up within the first quarter of next year, he said.

He also instructed that the Ryongsong Machine Plant should be more firmly built up as a base for the production of ordered equipment and large machine tools.

Then he indicated concrete ways to further boost the production of magnesia clinker.

He also gave instructions on developing the local industry to step up the production of consumer goods.

The meeting adopted relevant decisions.

President Kim Il Sung gave his on-the-spot guidance at Sojung Cooperative Farm in S. Hamgyong Prov. in order to help modernize fishery. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Rare Birds Migrate to DPRK

Many birds are flying to the well wooded mountains and hills of the northern half of the DPRK from various regions, KCNA reported on Oct. 13.

Klaksae birds (Tristran's woodpecker) which had inhabited only in south Korea have today migrated to the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean paper "Tong-A Ilbo" once wrote that Klaksae birds were exterminated.

The International Council for Bird Preservation in an article on the urgent problem of protecting Korean birds and opinion on their habitat and preservation of wild animals wrote that it confirmed the extermination of Klaksae birds through the investigation conducted in Mt. Sokrisan and Kwangrung of south Korea, the only breeding area of the bird. The area has been turned into a military base of the U.S. imperialists, it added.

The Klaksae bird belonging to a rare big woodpecker family likes fresh air and quiet place and is very timid. The bird could no longer inhabit in the noisy and powder-reeking area of south Korea where old trees, it nested, were felled and mountains denuded.

People thought that the Klaksae birds were no longer on the globe. But the cry of Klaksae birds is heard in the wooded hills of the northern half of the Republic.

It is not accidental that the birds migrated to the forests of the northern half.

President Kim Il Sung mapped out a far-reaching plan to preserve the nature of the country well for the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's lives and hand it down to the generations to come as the wealth of the nation and has carried the plan into practice.

The DPRK adopted a decree and decision on the protection and propagation of useful animals and plants and has conducted this work as an extensive mass movement.

This year, too, Klaksae birds have propagated in many areas of the DPRK.

Not only Klaksae birds have migrated to the DPRK.

Charming purple-winged starling birds living in some areas of India and Southeast Asia appeared in Kyonggang county, South Pyongan Province, in 1976.

Steppe eagles living in the Himalaya mountains and kittiwakes in Kuril Islands also flew to the DPRK.

Least frigate birds also migrate to the DPRK from the faraway Philippines.

Every winter flocks of wild ducks move to the River Taedong-gang from the Kamchatka Peninsula to lay eggs.

The DPRK's mountains and rivers inhabited by various kinds of waterbirds and wild birds well show the prosperity of the DPRK.

Nordic Seminar Held in Helsinki for Independent, Peaceful Korea Reunion

(See related stories on page 2)

A Nordic seminar for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the first meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People were held in Helsinki on September 2, according to a KCNA report on Oct. 12.

The seminar was attended by delegates from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Iceland, representatives of Finnish political parties and public organisations and many people of various strata.

Attending it on invitation were the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by Pak Yong Si, and Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

There were discussed at the seminar and the first meeting questions of opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their new war provocation manoeuvres and violation of human rights and strengthening support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

An opening address of the Chairman of the Finland-Korea Association was followed by a keynote report of Parliamentarian Sakari Knuuttila, Chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and a supplementary report of Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association.

Speeches were made at the seminar by Nils-Erik Gustavsson, Swedish Parliamentarian; Torstein Engelskjon, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association; Sigurdur Baldursson, an Icelandic public figure; and representatives of Finnish political parties and public organisations.

The seminar heard congratulatory speeches of Pak Yong Si, head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, and Secretary General Jean Dory.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted with thunderous applause by the attendants at the seminar.

The seminar was followed by the first meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People.

An appeal supporting the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification (see top right) and a number of other documents were adopted with unanimous approval at the meeting.

APPEAL

We regard the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification as a great contribution not only to strengthening the international support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people but also to achieving a durable world peace. We therefore highly appreciate the initiative of convening this conference. The Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification reflects the growing worldwide support to the righteous aspirations of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification.

33 years have passed since Korea was divided, but the danger of war and permanent division of Korea is growing owing to new war provocation manoeuvres on the Korean Peninsula by foreign and south Korean forces and owing to the "two Koreas" plot. Therefore it is utmost important to increase the actions of solidarity and support to the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country. We, for our part, are contributing to this worldwide solidarity movement by strengthening our actions of support to the Korean people through various initiatives and actions, which will be taken in all five Nordic countries. We are convinced that no machinations can check the strong trend of the international movement for supporting the reunification of Korea. The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is not only the greatest national desire of the Korean people but also a very urgent matter for all peace-loving peoples in the world.

We will do our best for the success of the Tokyo conference.

The Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People appeals to the peoples in all Nordic countries, who love justice and peace, to strengthen their support to the efforts of the Korean people for achieving a durable peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KOREA FOCUS

Growing Hatred for U.S.

An opinion survey showed the "growing hatred for the U.S." in south Korea, a south Korean daily *The Chungang Ilbo* reported recently. The paper carried out in July last an interview with 3,400 men and women over 20 in age, randomly selected nation-wide, one of every 10,000 persons. The questions were mainly on their views of the daily lives. On the questions regarding the relations with foreign countries, 43.6% replied, "I like the U.S.," while 20.3% expressed a hatred for the U.S. Such poll figures may not necessarily be an evidence of the widespread anti-American sentiments in south Korea. The latest survey findings are significant when compared with the poll conducted by the same paper five years ago. The poll five years ago showed the U.S. popularity rate stood at 58.3%, while 11% were explicitly hostile to the U.S. In other words, the last 5 years have witnessed a 14.7% decrease in the "I like the U.S." rate and a two-fold increase of 9.3% in the "I hate the U.S." rate.

The south Korean dictatorial Pak junta is desperately trying to prevent the application of human rights diplomacy by Seoul and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. To this end, the Pak junta has recently been fostering criticisms of the U.S. conduct. These are some instances.

In reaction to the disclosure that the American CIA kept monitoring the puppet Blue House since the end of 1976, Rep. Kim Sang Wuk of the ruling Democratic-Republican Party observed, "If the eavesdropping of the Blue House by the CIA is true, that constitutes a grave insult to the sovereignty of our country." The south Korean radio "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" on April 5 last commented, "The U.S. removed the incumbent President Nixon from his job over Watergate. Provided that the eavesdropping of the headquarters of an opposition party was the most serious indelible crime in the 200 years of the U.S., the eavesdropping of the presidential office in a foreign country may constitute an unprecedented crime ever committed by the Americans in world history."

The Seoul Sinmun, semi-organ of the junta, carried an editorial comment in spring last when the U.S. House passed a resolution calling for the appearance of former puppet ambassador to Washington Kim Dong Jo as a witness at its hearings, in connection with the congressional investigation of the buy-Capitol Hill operations by the "KCIA." The editorial stated: South Korea is capable of keeping the pot boiling without economic aid from the U.S. Even if south Korea is not strong enough to do so, south Korea will refuse any dirty string-attached doles out of its national pride.

These arguments are basically emotional and may be viewed as aimed at maintaining the appearance of Seoul. However, there has been no end to such maneuvering. Though those actions have at first been taken to restrain the American conduct, the situation has gone beyond their anticipations. In view of many reproachable points on the part of the U.S., it may be quite natural.

Kim Hong Il, former leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, remarked: "The Korean-American relations have historically remained unequal, not reciprocal. The U.S. has perpetrated many mistakes in its conduct toward Korea." Reviewing the bilateral relations after 1905, Kim Hong Il wrote in his article run in the March 1978 issue of the vernacular Seoul journal *Sedae*(age): "The U.S. played a major role in the division of the Korean Peninsula along the 38th Parallel and drafting the four-power trusteeship proposal in 1945 on the pretext of disarming the Japanese army. The Americans misunderstood that the Korean people were a primitive people."

A fundamental criticism has been expressed of a huge amount of American aid to south Korea. Writing in the same issue of *Sedae*, Prof. Li Jun Il at Chungang University stated: "American assistance to Korea has always been accompanied by provisions for collateral loans or the pledge to buy American goods, those sure to influence the politics of Korea. The American economic aid grants in FY 1974. Most of the present American aid is in the form of loans. Loans must be repaid at interest. U.S. loans to south Korea are unique. American assistance seems to be sales tactics rather than aid."

The south Koreans are also dealing with the cause of the American mistakes. Commenting on the human rights policy of the Carter Administration, Cho Se Hyong, editorial page writer for *The Hanguk Ilbo*, a Seoul daily, wrote: "As a matter of history, the U.S. has too many disgraceful stories to advocate human rights. The foremost example is the indiscriminate genocide of native Americans (Indians) when the new world was being explored. The slaughter of native Americans was the most barbarous in history. No definite answer has been given to the question of when or not the omnipresent streetwalkers, jobless and racial discrimination in the American society concern the human rights."

These statements may represent a hatred for the U.S. or criticism of the U.S. but not an anti-American feeling. There is, however, no knowing how long such rebukes of the U.S. remain so. The reason is that the criticisms of the U.S. conduct are all founded on concrete facts.

The people learn truth from concrete facts full of contradictions, become enlightened and eventually rise in a struggle. Many people were not aware 30 years ago that the U.S. was chiefly responsible for the division of Korea. The persons then aware of it were prohibited from talking of it. Many believed till some years ago that American aid had been literally "aid" serving the interests of Korea. Now they have begun to realize that American aid is nothing but a debt with a high interest rate.

It may be safe to say that the poll findings by the south Korean daily *The Chungang Ilbo* reflect the growing knowledge of the south Korean people. President Carter once remarked that the long-range U.S. commitment of south Korea is not to Pak Jung Hi himself but is to the south Korean people. If he fails to fulfil his pledge, the anti-American sentiments will grow from the hatred for the U.S. The days have gone never to return when the U.S. was able to manipulate south Korea as it pleased.

DPRK to Provide Charter Planes for 35th World Ping-Pong Games

Charter planes of the DPRK will serve the foreign teams which are to participate in the 35th World Table-Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang from April 25 to May 6, 1979, according to a KCNA report on Oct. 17.

Planes of the DPRK will fetch those passengers from Peking, Karachi, Cairo, Singapore and Geneva to Pyongyang and carry them back to those cities after the games. The organizing committee of the championships obtained the consent of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cut the airway passenger fares by 60 per cent for the foreign players coming to the games.

This indicates what deep concern the DPRK shows for a success of the forthcoming championships.

Rodong Sinmun :

Dialogue, Collaboration Important for Reunification

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 13 carried an article headlined "Dialogue and Collaboration between North and South Are an Important Way for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The article says:

President Kim Il Sung said in his historic report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over."

Since the first days of the territorial division we have consistently proposed contact and negotiation between the north and south for the solution of the reunification question.

The publication of the historic July 4 north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was realized thanks to the sustained efforts of our side.

If one wants to have a dialogue for national reunification and make it practically contribute to the solution of the reunification question, he must have, first of all, a sincere desire for reunification and take the stand of opposing division and paving a road to reunification.

If one tries to use dialogue as a shield for maintaining status quo or a means of creating "two Koreas", there cannot be a dialogue.

The north and south should have a sincere negotiation and realize collaboration to hew out the way to peaceful reunification.

We repeatedly proposed manysided collaboration and interchange between the north and south at the north-south dialogue for implementing the agreed points of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the North-South Coordination Commission adopted a relevant agreement stipulating them as the function of the coordination commission. But, owing to the despicable perfidious acts of the south Korean side, the agreed points were not carried out and the dialogue itself was ruptured.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors violated all the agreed points of the north-south joint statement, declared the "two Koreas" plot a policy, deadlocked the dialogue and refused collaboration with us, kicking up the anti-communist racket, and are deepening the political and economic dependence of south Korea on the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces. They shamelessly talk about "dialogue" and "cooperation" between the north and south only to fool the people.

If the south Korean side sincerely wants collaboration with us, it must give up the anti-communist policy and adopt a policy of alliance with communism.

We implacably struggle to the end against the traitors who try to prevent national reunification, freeze the division and create "two Koreas" in collusion with outside forces and barter away the country and nation to the aggressors. But if the south Korean side sincerely wants reunification and collaboration with us, we will not hesitate to have negotiation and collaboration with it for the future of the nation.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique want dialogue and collaboration, they must reaffirm the three principles of national reunification which they pledged themselves to honestly implement before the whole nation through the north-south joint statement, repeal the socalled "June 23 statement" which declared the "two Koreas" plot a policy, discontinue the anti-communist racket and put an end to the suppression of the patriotic, democratic forces of south Korea calling for national reunification.

At Nordic Seminar for Korea Reunion (Gists)

Keynote Report

Sakari Knuuttila, Chairman of Nordic Coop. Com. for Friendship and Solidarity with Korean People

Saying that he had paid two visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said: I must personally state that only after I experienced a great deal during my visits to Korea I have seen it as one of my duties to take part in the activities for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

He went on:

Many artificial borders and barriers have been removed after the Second World War or at least their nature has been radically changed, but this is not the case in Korea. There is the Military Demarcation Line. The division has lasted more than 33 years. It is obvious that the longer the division continues, the worse are the effects of the division on human relations. Already now there is a generation who has never had the opportunity to meet their close relatives or even correspond with them. Those people, who think of the many human tragedies caused by this situation and who have the conscience mentioned in the UN Declaration of Human Rights, cannot help feeling sympathy and solidarity with the Korean people.

When we talk about the aspiration of the Korean people, the independent and peaceful reunification, we have to bear in mind some basic questions. We must remember that the Korean people have lived as a united nation through many thousands of years with same tradition, same culture and language. We must also remember that the Korean people have lived as an independent nation for periods of many centuries. On this basis it is easy to understand that the Koreans would also like to settle their internal affairs by themselves.

The DPRK has developed very quickly after the war ended in 1953 in signing the armistice agreement with the United States. In this war the country was completely destroyed.

Today one can see hardly any signs of the destruction caused by the war. The reconstruction work has borne excellent fruit.

Introducing the development of the DPRK in industry and agriculture, the reporter said:

The basic principle in construction was to develop agriculture and countryside side by side with industrialisation.

The guiding principle in Korea is to rely on the strength of the Korean people themselves as far as possible. This is why nearly everything that is needed in Korea is also produced in Korea.

Although it is not possible to describe the Korean society very thoroughly here, I would like to say a few more words about the capital. It is really a very beautiful city with lovely parks and beautiful buildings, which many of you have certainly seen in pictures. Architecture is beautiful, and many public buildings are built of Korean marble, which gives the buildings very impressive look. The construction work in Pyongyang is going on.

Korea is a country of the young. The Koreans take good care of the children and the youth. They have universal 11-year compulsory education. For their hobbies the children have children's and students' palaces I haven't seen anywhere else. In general, all children under the school age go to kindergartens or creches. Medical care is free and doctors are educated as many as they are needed. On this basis one can also understand the unity with which the Koreans seem to build the country. Maybe this unity is also due to the great national aspiration to reunify the country peacefully and independently so that the Korean people could build also south Korea with similar good results.

The reporter continued:

We should also work harder to find a peaceful solution to the Korean question and carry it through. The three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are based on this principle as also the five-point policy for national reunification. This is the peaceful road which also we here in the Nordic countries find easy to follow.

We do hope that the proposals for negotiations to conclude a peace agreement and to create durable peaceful settlement of the Korean question would be taken into account.

We have demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and negotiations to conclude a peace agreement and held that the Korean people have the right to decide by themselves upon their future. We also held that Korea must enter the UN as one.

In closing the reporter called upon all the peace-loving people to express support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Supplementary Report

Christen Amby, Chairman of Denmark-DPRK Friendship Assn.

I shall try to present a survey of the present situation in south Korea.

It is important to assert that the south Korean "regime" is a product of the U.S. policies in the area. The U.S.A. established the "regime" of Syngman Rhee and the U.S.A. gave its support to Pak Jung Hi in the military coup in 1961.

A movement for negotiations with the north about uniting the country forced the "generals" to establish a military dictatorship with U.S. support, led by Pak Jung Hi. Later on Pak tried the usual trick of furnishing his military rule with a civilian facade and created his Democratic-Republican Party.

In 1971 the Red Cross-negotiations between north and south were begun and world opinion hoped for a favourable development on the Korean Peninsula.

In his domestic policies Pak used the dialogue between north and south to strengthen his control.

Pak established a "martial law" and started to create the "yusin constitution."

The fact is that the "yusin constitution" has not stopped opposition against Pak.

A series of curfews in Seoul, criminalisation of political and trade union meetings, have not stopped the opposition movement.

This is shown by a series of student demonstrations and statements made by democratic personalities.

Protests against Pak among working-class people and the peasantry are getting stronger.

The Pak "regime" has based the economy on U.S. and Japanese capital.

The economy is therefore totally based on exports and not on an economy directed for social and economic welfare in south Korea.

The south Korean "government" has based its "economic policies" on foreign capital and does all in its might to preserve favourable conditions for it.

Pak has launched a campaign of non-rice days only to further embarass his "government."

South Korea today imports foodconsumption.

How is it possible for Pak to maintain "power"? This is only possible because his "regime" is based on a fascist apparatus of repression.

But also, in fact, because the "regime" is supported by Japan and the U.S.A.

It is therefore important for us in the Western world to inform about the U.S. and Japanese support to the Pak "regime" and to show how this enables it to hold its fascist grip.

And it is important to show that the "regime" does not speak on behalf of the population.

The people of south Korea does not want to make south Korea a political and economic vassal of Japan.

The south Korean people maintains the hope of a reunification of Korea, without foreign involvement and in peace.

Yearly Targets Hit at Many Factories

As of the end of September, this year's plans had been carried out at 146 industrial establishments in Pyongyang including the Pyongyang Non-ferrous Metal Plant, the Pyongyang General Textile Machine Plant and the Pyongyang Rice Milling Machine Parts Factory, KCNA reported from Pyongyang.

Later on October 12 the Pyongyang Textile Combine carried out this year's plan at 100.2 per cent in terms of industrial output value.

During the period of the fulfilment of the yearly plan the combine incorporated more than 300 technical innovation proposals in production. It reconditioned the weaving machines to be high-speed ones.

In particular, the combined chemical fibre spinning mill of the combine reconditioned the equipment in conformity with the specific features of chemical fibres and increased the rotation number of spindles by over 1,500 above last years.

Now the industrial establishments in Pyongyang are resolved to honour their yearly plans at 150 per cent by the end of the year.

The locally-run industrial factories in South Hamgyong Province announced on September 28 the fulfilment of their yearly plan which is 20 per cent above last year's results. In this period, their workers introduced many modern machines including a 1,500-ton press and a 40-ton oil press, applied more than 890 technical innovation proposals to production and markedly raised the proportion of the local raw materials.

This year's plans have been carried out also by many locally-run industrial factories in other provinces. Among them are those in Yomju county, North Pyongan Province.

Reports of the fulfilment of the yearly plans have also come from the Yonam, Taepyong, Samsu and Yupyong forestry stations, Ryanggang Province.

The timber output at the Taepyong Forestry Station as of October 3 was 17,000 cubic metres greater than in the same period last year.

The output of pig iron jumped by more than 440,000 tons, steel by above 430,000 tons and rolled steel by more than 340,000 tons in the country in the first nine months of this year above the comparable period last year.

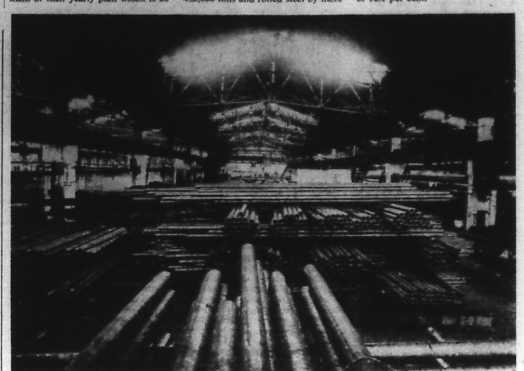
In the first nine months of this year the Kangson Steel Complex lifted to between 112 and 128 per cent its output of steel, rolled steel, seamless pipes, wires, etc. above last year.

The country's annual output of steel has jumped from 50,000 tons in 1946 to more than 4 million tons today.

The industrial output last year was 196 times that in 1946, the year following liberation.

The industry grew at a high rate of 12.8 per cent on an annual average in the period between 1961 and 1970 when the task of socialist industrialization was pushed ahead on an overall scale. It chalked up the high rate of 16.3 per cent during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-Aug.1975) for consolidating and developing the successes of socialist industrialization and promoting the technical revolution to a new, higher stage.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, which started from this year, the country is expected to increase its industrial output at the annual rate of 12.1 per cent.



The Kangson Steel Complex produces various sizes of pipes on a large scale.

30 Years of DPRK

Self-Reliant Chemical Industry

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 this year.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the ninth article.

The DPRK has paid a great attention to the rapid development of the chemical industry so as to increase agricultural produce, provide the people with sufficient amounts of diverse daily necessaries and solve the clothing problem.

The chemical industry under Japanese imperialist rule was mainly inorganic chemical production with its one-sided structure.

But today the DPRK has the highly-advanced chemical industry on the basis of rich home resources—limestone, anthracite, iron sulfide, apatite, timber and electricity.

The chemical industry massproduces acid, alkali, chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre, synthetic resin, dyestuff, paint, pulp and paper-making, pharmaceutic and silicate. The organic chemical branches are in full operation.

Chemical fertilizers constitute a key to the effective application of chemical knowledge in agriculture. The country now annually produces 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers, compared with the 1949 output of 400,000 tons.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex is the country's largest chemical industrial base, producing annually one million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and hundreds of thousands of tons of superphosphate fertilizer. It also turns out more than 300 kinds of various chemical products.

A urea fertilizer factory, not smaller than the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in scale, has been built in the western area of the country and many new chemical fertilizer factories constructed in different parts of the country.

Apatite mines and phosphorous fertilizer factories were also built to produce more than one million tons of phosphorous fertilizer with domestic raw materials in the first two years of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

The country has outstripped by far a number of developed capitalist countries in the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per hectare.

The per hectare amount of fertilizers reached 1,300 kg in 1976 and compares with 76.6 kg in the U.S., 58.8 kg in the USSR and 15.7 kg in India. The target of chemical fertilizer output is 5 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare farmland will exceed 2,000 kg and the share of phosphate and potash fertilizer in the three elementary fertilizers will increase considerably.

In addition, the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also grow higher.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex, produces various kinds of inorganic and organic chemical goods in large quantities. The production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride by the use of locally available limestone and anthracite abundant has reached 50,000 tons respectively.

Carbide obtained from anthracite and limestone is the basic raw material of the organic chemicals such as synthetic fibre, resin and rubber and represents the core of the modern chemical industry.

As already known, the country has inexhaustible deposits of anthracite and limestone and abundantly produces electricity (the country annually produces 50 million tons of coal and 28,000 million kwh of electricity).

The country is proud of the vinalon industry which is entirely its own creation.—It is Dr. Li Sung Gi who invented vinalon and the February 8 Vinalon Complex was designed and built by Korean engineers.

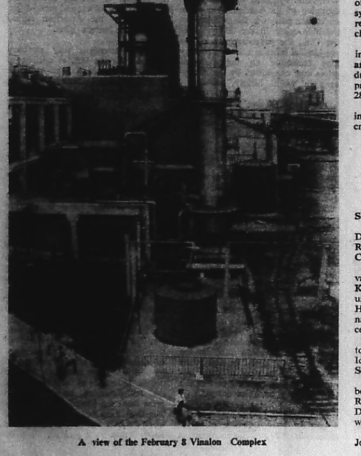
Invention and production of vinelon is of great importance for the settlement of the clothing problem for the people in the country where the arable land is limited and cotton does not grow well.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, the output of synthetic fibres will increase 1.8 times. In order to increase the production of synthetic fibres, the construction of the Orlon factory now in its last stage will be completed quickly, the quality of vinalon be improved, the capacity of vinyl chloride production raised to 100,000 tons and the variety and output of plastics, such as high- and low-pressure polyethylenes and polypropylenes and styrene resins increased.

Juche-based chemical fibre mills producing annually tens of thousands of tons of staple fibres and rayon yarn have been built up in Chongjin and Sinuiju. Oil refineries were built and new large-scale petro-chemical complexes were built in the eastern and western areas of the country to meet better the varied requirements.

The pharmaceutical industry, papermaking industry and other branches of the chemical industry have likewise made rapid development. The output of medicaments will increase 2.1 times in the new prospective plan period.

At the chemical factories production processes are firmly equipped with modern technique and comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation, automation and telemechanics have been introduced. The chemical industry consisting of inorganic and organic industries is playing a big role in accelerating the chemicalization of the national economy.



A view of the February 8 Vinalon Complex

Expanding Fishing

To the DPRK, a maritime country, the development of fishing industry is of tremendous importance for making the people's dietary life more affluent.

At present, the country annually produces 1.6 million tons of aquatic products. The annual output is expected to 3.5 million tons during the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). Of this, 2.7 million tons are fish.

The country has consistently put strength to effectively combining deep-sea fishery with coastal fishery, and also attached importance to medium- and small-scale fisheries.

Among pelagic fishery bases are Kimchaek and Sinpo ports. Many domestically built fishing boats are engaged in the pelagic fishery. They include 20,000-ton factory ships, refrigerator ships and 3,750 stern trawlers.

The DPRK proclaimed its own exclusive 200-mile economic zone on August 1,1977. There are an estimated 600 kinds of aquatic resources in the 200-mile economic sea zone of the DPRK. It is reported that there are at least 1 million tons of Alaska pollack there. In particular, the East Sea is well known as one of the three major fishing grounds of the world, where a cold current and a warm current mingle, and there are various kinds of fish through four seasons.

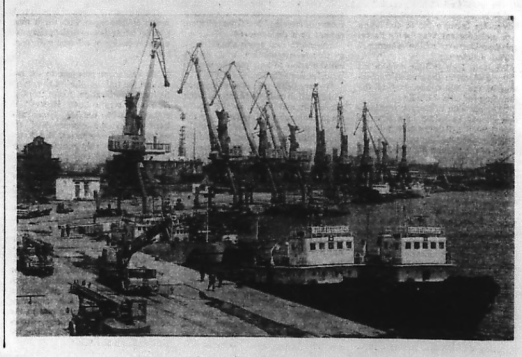
In order to make its fishing industry scientific-motivated, the country has produced various technical vessels including survey ships.

Priority is given to fish processing industry. An effort has been made to establish an effective refrigerating system—to equip all the fishing boats with refrigerating facilities, to produce refrigeration ships, refrigeration cars, to build up large-size refrigeration plants and to establish well-regulated cold storage systems between the producing and consuming areas.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period the output of frozen fish is expected to increase 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

▲ The workers of the Sinpo Fishery Station

▼ A view of the Hungnam Port equipped with modern facilities



News in Brief

Sep. 21

• Li Won Bom, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid a farewell call on Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The President said that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country in the future. He supported the new proposals for national reunification advanced recently by President Kim Il Sung.

• Sin Bong On, DPRK Ambassador to Uganda, paid a farewell call on Idi Amin Dada, President of Uganda.

Sep. 23

• A long-term trade agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was signed in Algiers.

The agreement was signed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK, and Hadj Yala, Minister of Commerce of Algeria.

Under the agreement the DPRK will export machine tools, cement, anthracite, fire-bricks, porcelain, rice and maize to Algeria and import from it crude oil, leather, apatite and chemical goods between 1979 and 1981.

Sep. 25

• The Korea-Congo Friendship Association was formed.

An inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang on the same day, at which Kim Yong Sun was elected chairman of the association.

The meeting adopted a letter to Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President, Head of the State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

(KCNA)

Chongryun Submits Written Demands to Japan Gov. for Democratic National Rights

Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol and Social Affairs Department Director Ha Chang Ok of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and two others visited on Oct. 13 Abe Shintaro, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and submitted written demands for guarantee of democratic national rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

The demands were made as cases of suppression of Koreans in Japan by the Japanese authorities have recently taken place repeatedly as demonstrated in the unwarranted raid on the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun last year.

Following the full text of the written demands.

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Thirty years have passed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded after Korea was liberated. During the past years, the Korean residents in Japan, with the due awareness and pride as overseas nationals of the DPRK, have defended their democratic national rights and made efforts for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We, when looking back on the past three decades, cannot but warn that the government authorities of Japan have consistently pursued the policy of suppression of, and discrimination against, the Korean residents in Japan. We also stress that even at present when the situation in Asia and in the rest of the world has drastically changed, they have refused to change the policy and are following with greater vigor the policy of suppression and "assimilation" and planning a tighter control over the Korean residents in Japan. A hard fact of life is that the Korean residents here have still their democratic national rights encroached on and find themselves in an unstable situation.

We strongly demand the Japanese authorities discontinue this policy and guarantee the Korean nationals in Japan all their democratic national rights.

The Korean people in Japan are overseas nationals of an independent sovereign state whose status is clearly defined by the Constitution and the Nationality Law of the DPRK. They have a special historical background different from that of ordinary foreigners resident as they came to live in Japan due to the past colonial rule over Korea by Japanese imperialism. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants on Human Rights also stipulate the principle of equality for both natives and foreigners and demand the guarantee of the basic human rights of all the people. This is true of the spirit of the Constitution of Japan, too.

The Japanese authorities should stop their unreasonable policy of discrimination against the Korean residents and provide them legitimate treatment they are entitled to, in view of their status and historical background and in accordance with the international trend for the guarantee of human rights.

We asked for a proper guarantee of the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan on every occasion.

1. RESPECT FOR THE LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF CHONGRYUN

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) is a legal organization of overseas nationals of the DPRK, which regards it as its consistent policy line to struggle for an independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, to safeguard the democratic national rights and to promote the friendship between the Korean people and the Japanese people, while keeping to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Japan in accordance with the peace-oriented foreign policy of the DPRK. Chongryun enjoys support from the peace-loving people of the world including the Japanese people.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have been pursuing an unjust policy of regarding Chongryun and the Korean residents in Japan as objects of "public security control." They unchangedly consider Chongryun an organization to which the Subversive Activities-Prevention Law is to be applied, and are trying to strengthen their regulations.

For example, the Aichi Prefectural Police mobilized 150 policemen for an unwarranted raid on the Chongryun Aichi Prefectural Headquarters last year. There are frequent reports in various parts of Japan on illegal arrests of Chongryun functionaries and on attempts to force Chongryun workers to become informers. The Japanese police authorities are also leaving unpunished those right-wingers and the "international anti-communist league" that are freely conducting subversive acts against Chongryun.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) stop their outdated suppressive policy without loss of time; respect the legal activities of Chongryun; and exclude Chongryun from the list of organizations to which the Subversive Activities-Prevention Law is to be applied.

2) regulate the illegal activities of right-wingers and the "international anti-communist league" and take any necessary steps to prevent their recurrence.

2. RESPECT FOR THE NATIONALITY OF THE DPRK

The Korean residents in Japan are overseas nationals of the DPRK whose nationality is stipulated in its Nationality Law.

The Japanese authorities, however, "legalized" the policy of forcing the "'ROK' nationality" on the Korean residents according with the "unified view" of their nationality problem as it was made public in the wake of the conclusion of the "'ROK'-Japan Treaty." They still refuse without justifiable reason to recognize the just steps taken by local self-governing bodies to re-write "'ROK' nationality" in the alien registration certificates of Korean residents into the DPRK nationality at the request of their bearers.

Besides, the Japanese authorities, unilaterally invoking the "nationality law of the 'ROK,'" refuse to allow those children born out of wedlock of Japanese women and DPRK men who have already acquired the DPRK nationality to renounce the Japanese nationality. As a result, family members often happen to have different nationalities, faced with serious problems in getting higher education and jobs and in marriage.

It cannot but be viewed as an act of infringement upon the sovereignty of the DPRK to force the "'ROK' nationality" on, and apply the "nationality law of the 'ROK'" to, the overseas nationals of the DPRK.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) abandon the unjust policy of forcing "'ROK' nationality" on the Korean residents and re-write the nationality into "Korean" in the column of original alien registration papers of those who have their nationality re-written into the DPRK nationality by respective local self-governing bodies.

2) respect the Nationality Law of the DPRK and permit those Koreans who have the DPRK nationality to renounce the Japanese nationality.

3. RIGHTS OF RESIDENCE AND GUARANTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In spite of our repeated demand, the deportation of Korean residents from Japan and the violation of their human rights have become more frequent and vicious under the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" and the "Alien Registration Law."

The status of residence of Koreans is classified into those complicated and unstable categories such as "Law No. 126," "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance No. 14" and "Special Stay," enabling the Japanese authorities to keep them under constant threats of deportation.

The number of deportation cases has recently increased, involving those Koreans who have stayed in Japan for 20-30 years, who have lived in Japan since pre-WWII years and who were born and have been brought up in Japan. They have been groundlessly accused of being "post-war immigrants," "ex-convicts" and so on. The south Korean authorities are playing a positive role in the deportation policy of the Japanese authorities so that they are strictly criticized by the public opinion.

The severity of the infringements on the human rights of Korean residents under the "Alien Registration Law" is seen in the number of those Koreans penalized by the authorities. A total of about 500,000 Koreans have been arrested and severely punished since 1947 to this day on charges of "Alien Registration Law violations." The charges include the failure to carry alien registration certificates in person and to report change of residence within 14 days. The "Alien Registration Law" also functions as an evil law for control over Chongryun.

As we have seen above, the Korean residents in Japan are constantly subjected to threats of deportation and have their human rights violated almost every day.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) discontinue the policy of deporting Koreans from Japan and by distinguishing them from other ordinary foreigners, remove them from the list of persons subject to the provisions of deportation in the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance"; revise the current laws which complicatedly regulate the status of residence and unjustly restrict the residential period; and guarantee "Law No. 126"-applied Koreans and their children and grandchildren the equal status of residence.

2) stop the acts of violating the human rights of the Koreans under the "Alien Registration Law" and by distinguishing from other ordinary foreigners the Koreans who have lived in Japan since pre-WWII years and their children; exempt them from the obligation to register their fingerprints, to carry their alien registration certificates at all times and to renew their certificates once in three years and from penal regulations;

of the failure to report change of residence and others; and put a stop to the "Alien Registration Law" to suppress Chongryun.

4. FREE TRAVELS TO THE FATHERLAND AND THIRD COUNTRIES

The Koreans in Japan became able to visit their fatherland in 1965 for the first time thanks to the wide public support. Since then they have been allowed to visit even third countries on a case-by-case basis. The overseas trips are permitted only for humanitarian purposes of visits to relatives, for business purposes and for academic, cultural and sports interchanges. The Japanese authorities do not admit reentry of this country of resident members here of the Supreme People's Assembly after participating in its meetings, participating in any international conferences concerning the reunification question and overseas sightseeing trips. The period of stay abroad, too, is strictly restricted even when a reentry permit is issued.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) stop this discriminatory policy which targets Korean residents in Japan alone and guarantee them the freedom to visit their fatherland and third countries.

5. GUARANTEE OF FINANCING

The small enterprises of Koreans in Japan are in a more and more serious situation and the number of their bankruptcy cases has sharply increased because of both the continued depression and the policy of national discrimination in financing.

The Koreans in Japan fulfil their liability to taxes like Japanese traders and industrialists and through their business they are contributing to the development of their local Japanese communities.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) abandon the discrimination against the Korean businessmen in financing in the light of both their present situation and their specific historical background; order the People's Finance Corporation and the Housing Loan Corporation to start offers of funds to Koreans; and make an administrative guidance so that city banks may not take a discriminatory attitude in loans to Koreans.

2) stop the remarkable discrimination against credit unions affiliated with the Society of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan in authorizing them to become agents of government-run banking institutions and, like Japanese credit associations, allow them to become agents of the Small Business Finance Corporation, the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Associations, the People's Finance Corporation, the Environment Sanitation Finance Corporation, the Housing Loan Corporation and three long-term credit banks.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES AND FREEDOM TO GET HIGHER EDUCATION AND TO SELECT JOBS

We have long asked for various social security measures. At present it is only a small number of local self-governing bodies including Tokyo that are implementing partial social security measures such as access to public housing complexes and children's allowances. The Korean residents are leading a precarious life, experiencing serious national discrimination in higher education, professional license and job opportunities.

It is regarded as natural in the world to oppose national discrimination and ask for the guarantee of the right to a decent living.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) abandon national discrimination against the Koreans in Japan and guarantee them such social security measures as access to municipal and public corporation-run housing complexes, children's allowances, old-age pension, the national pension, the allowance for the war-bereaved.

2) guarantee the Korean children including those Korean school graduates the right to higher education, professional licenses and jobs.

3) treat those Korean survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atom-bombings in the same way with those Japanese survivors.

7. EXPULSION OF THE "KCIA" AGENTS

The "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" has been repeatedly conducting criminal acts such as espionage, investigation, blackmail, outrage, attempted murder, frameup, abduction, and subversion, as demonstrated in the case of "kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung," the case of "campus spyring" and concoction of the ghost body "Chominryun."

The "KCIA" is, thus, carrying on undisguised maneuvers to divide the Korean community, throwing the Koreans in Japan into fear and anxiety.

These illegal activities of the "KCIA" of infringing upon the sovereignty of Japan are now being denounced by the wide Japanese public.

We demand that the Japanese authorities

1) discontinue their past policy of allowing the "KCIA" to freely conduct criminal acts and expel the "KCIA" agents from Japan.

October 13, 1978

"Korea Must Not Be Two"

Chongryun Chairman Tells Asahi Shimbun

"President Kim Il Sung firmly adheres to the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland and expanded them in the report made at the celebration meeting of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and the Republic keeps its door always open for the dialogue with the south Korean authorities and the U.S."

This statement was made by Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) when he met with reporters from The Asahi Shimbun, one of the influential newspapers of Japan, and Kyodo Press. The interview took place at the Central Headquarters of Chongryun in Tokyo.

He asked the Japanese authorities to adopt at least neutrality in the reunification question.

Follow the questions and answers run in the Oct. 14 issue of the The Asahi Shimbun:

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What has impressed you most?

"Compared with three years ago, the dwelling and clothing conditions have been greatly improved. This reminds me that the socialist economic construction has been proceeding well in our country beyond imagination.

"Beside this, I have been impressed with the 200 km-long Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway which was opened to traffic in commemoration of the 30th founding anniversary. This enables the people to go from the west coast to the east coast in two and half hours; it will make an epoch-making influence on the enhancement of the living standards. The third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro has been just completed, too; it is quite like an underground palace."

President Kim Il Sung made a report at the grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. What did he say on the reunification question?

"As the President stressed time and again, there is no change in the policy of reunifying the fatherland independently and by peaceful means in a democratic way. The characteristic of the latest report is in a further detailed expansion of this policy. The door is always open for talks with the south Korean authorities in order to achieve the reunification through talks.

"He said, however, the talks should be entirely for the reunification and that he cannot agree to the moves to exploit the talks to make 'two Koreas,' while paying lip-service to the dialogue. His point is that even if the south wants to achieve the reunification only through dialogue, it is impossible under the anti-communist policy which opposes socialism itself, and that unless the anti-communist policy is replaced with a policy of alliance with communism, such dialogue will go nowhere."

What do you think of the speculated north Korea-U.S.-south Korea tripartite meeting on the reunification problem?

"The report of the President says that the door is open for talks with both the south Korean authorities and for the U.S. But the problems to be discussed are different. There seems to be no intention on the DPRK side to hold a "tripartite conference" where those problems are to be discussed altogether."

What does your country think of Japan?

"Our country holds that it is basic to the U.S. policy toward Korea to perpetuate the division of Korea by making 'two Koreas' and that Japan is taking a positive part in this policy of the U.S. Our country believes that such attitude of Japan is concretely seen in its greater economic aid to the Pak 'regime.'

"Therefore, our country wants the Japanese authorities to discontinue backing up the Pak 'regime' and to end their hostile policy toward the DPRK. Our country's desire is that the Japanese authorities will follow at least a neutral policy, even short of supporting the reunification. My view is that although it is perhaps hard to improve state relations right now, it will never be against the interests of both the peoples to have personal, economical and cultural interchange. In that case, I think the principle of reciprocity is essential."

How do you regard the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty?

"We, a third party, are not in a position to comment on it, since it is the treaty concluded between the two countries both the Chinese government and most of Japanese people—although there are a handful of objectors—regard it as good. Our country's principle is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

"We only hope that the conclusion of the treaty will contribute not only to the strengthening and development of the state relations between China and Japan but also to the peace and security of Asia."

There is a view that the policy of the DPRK toward Japan has changed since Chairman Asakuma of the Socialist Party of Japan visited the DPRK.

"I felt that our country wants democratic forces of Japan to direct their power to the acceleration of the reunification because it is believed that the 'two Koreas' policy has got undisguised and the Japanese government is collaborating in this policy."

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC

True Colors of Mindan Chief

— Puppet of Past Japanese Colonialism —

Recently, a new fact was revealed that Cho Nyong Ju, president of Mindan (the pro-Seoul Korean residents union in Japan), had been a traitor to the Korean people and forced Korean compatriots in Japan to do slavish work during the days of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea. He is now a target of criticism in the Mindan circles.

Mindan members are deeply concerned about the future of their organization, saying that it is a question of time if that Mindan will be Japanized and lose its identity as Koreans' organization.

The new fact brought to light is that Cho Nyong Ju was highly trusted by the Japanese imperialists who invaded Korea and took Koreans to Japan by force and maltreated them like dogs. This fact has created a considerable stir among the Mindan members.

Before Korea's liberation, Cho Nyong Ju was used as a tool by Ishihara Kanji, the then lieutenant general of the Japanese Army, who manoured for a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" and played a leading role in founding Manchukuo. He drove out innocent Koreans living in Japan to munitions building sites and munitions factories where they had to do forced labour and were treated cruelly.

The "Asahi Simbun", which was then a mouthpiece of the Japanese Military Government authorities, highly praised him for his loyalty to Japanese imperialism in an editorial.

The editorial in the April 27, 1945 issue of The "Asahi Simbun" said:

"...this factory is located in Kawasaki where many compatriots from the peninsula (Koreans) work. The working conditions there are not very good as compared with other factories. Other factories are rather better than this.

"Nevertheless, there has been no drop-out from this factory. People in other factories came to workers here to invite them to work in their factories, offering various incentives, but workers here didn't leave the factory.

"In view of the present social conditions it is a miracle that the workers of the factory have stayed on their jobs, enduring hardships.

"This is all due to the personality and leadership of Mr. Cho Nyong Ju, a compatriot from the peninsula who fully realizes the trend of the times and leads his workers to understand the meaning of the war, in the spirit of defending the country.

"His motto is 'national harmony', 'unity of East Asia', and the 'security of East Asia'".

The editorial of The "Asahi Simbun" tells us how Cho Nyong Ju was faithful to Japanese imperialism and shows that for his faithfulness, he committed vicious acts against the Koreans in Japan and treated them hardly.

Cho Nyong Ju formed the "Single Heart Association" and became chief of its labour section and he took a great number of Koreans to an airstrip construction site in Saitama Prefecture, where most of them died.

Cho Nyong Ju also wrote memoirs entitled "Notes on the Harmony Movement of the Korean Nation in Kyoto" in the May, 1942 issue of the "League of East Asia", the organ of the "League of East Asia". The notes say:

"A new life is promised for the Korean nation only through harmony with the entire nation. We must fight for 'oneness of Japan and Korea' in a gung-ho spirit."

Cho Nyong Ju joined the "League of East Asia" controlled by Ishihara Kanji, a Japanese imperialist and devoted himself to the Japanization of Korea and Asia. How can he be president of Mindan?

It is quite natural that Mindan members should be anxious about the Japanization of Mindan.

After Cho Nyong Ju assumed the post of president of Mindan, he followed the "assimilation policy" of the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak junta.

Cho Nyong Ju is trying to define Korean compatriots in Japan falsely as an ethnic minority, talking about the protection of its human rights.

Their position on the problem of Korean compatriots in Japan is clear.

The August 5, 1975 issue of the "Hanguk Sinmun", the organ of Mindan says:

"We Koreans in Japan should not be concerned too much about our past when we were forced to come to Japan owing to the aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism towards Korea.

"Koreans in Japan have to look at the reality as it is and join in the construction of democratic Japan on the basis of democracy.

"We permanent residents in Japan need not go back to our fatherland."

In reality this means that Koreans in Japan must be Japanese people. Furthermore, Cho Nyong Ju stated through the committee of protecting rights and interests of south Koreans in Japan as follows:

"To reside permanently means to give up the desire to go back to the fatherland and settle in Japan permanently. In other words, permanent residence means the first stage of assimilation to Japan.

"We must bear in mind the need for assimilation to Japan, without thinking of acquiring 'ROK' nationality.

"Koreans with 'ROK' nationality in Japan have become a different type of people as compared with Koreans living in south Korea."

This is a traitorous theory which stems from the assimilation policy of the south Korean and Japanese reactionaries, and how the real character of Cho Nyong Ju who follows Pak Chung Hi, another pro-Japanese traitor.

As mentioned above, Mindan is becoming Japanized because of the maneuvers of Cho Nyong Ju. Mindan members' desire for reunification is suppressed. They are losing their national consciousness as Koreans.

Today, conscientious Mindan members are very much disappointed at their organization and indignant at their "assimilation policy" of Cho Nyong Ju.

Photo shows a copy of WWII-day Asahi Shimbun story in which Cho Nyong Ju was praised as a Korean cooperative with Japan.

Seoul Reported Using Paid Trips to Bribe Japanese Teachers

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) has learned that some 1,200 teachers and principals of Japanese senior high schools visited south Korea during the past three years at the expense of a national tourist corporation of south Korea.

The teachers and principals responded to the invitations for the paid trips allegedly to conduct surveys for school excursions, JSP sources said. Involved were 194 senior high schools in 28 prefectures, including Tokyo, Osaka and Kumamoto; 22 of them were public schools.

The opposition party suspects that the trips, which were paid for by the "(south) Korean International Tourist Public Corporation" headquartered in Seoul, were actually financed by what Kim Hyong Uk, a defector former "KCIA" director, called secret funds to create favorable sentiments toward south Korea.

According to JSP sources, 184 high school teachers and principals participated in inspection tours this summer. They were joined by three high school officials, seven professors, three officials of educational organizations and eight reporters. Divided into four groups, they toured Seoul, Pusan and other points of interest for one week in August.

The number of high school students who visited south Korea on school excursion more than doubled from 2,097 in 1975 to 5,066 in 1977. The figure for this year is expected to exceed that of last year.

Moonies' Parents Here Oppose Mass Wedding

The Japanese "association of parents" formed by victims who were deprived of their children by the "Unification Church" held a protest meeting in the first meeting room in the hall for members of the House of Representatives, against the wedding ceremony to be held by the "Unification Church" and talked about their policy with Diemen.

About 50 parents from various parts of Japan complained that the "Unification Church" had taken their beloved children away from them and that they were unable to lead a social life because of the brainwashing activities of the "Unification Church".

The mass wedding ceremony is impermissible as it ignores the freedom of marriage.

That day, members of the "association of parents" demanded that the "Unification Church" should have a talk with parents and make public the names of 1,610 couples who agreed to marry at the mass engagement meeting held on September 20, in Saitama Prefecture.

Diemen, who attended the meeting were as follows.

From the Japan Socialist Party, Yokoyama Toshiaki, Nishinomia Hiroshi (two of them are members of the House of Representatives); from the Japan Communist Party, Masamori Shoji (a member of the House of Councilors)

Senate Ethics Committee Issues Report on Koreagate

The Senate Ethics Committee published on Oct. 16 a 180-page report on Koreagate, saying that south Korean Pak Tong Son was an agent of the south Korean "government" and his acts were conducted under the consensus of south Kosean high-ranking officials.

The committee said that seven Senators evidently accepted money from Pak and asked the Justice Department examine if, among the seven Senators, Birch Bayh should be prosecuted.

Ever since the Capitol Hill bribery campaign by the south Koreans was revealed, the ruling circles of south Korea and the U.S. have tried to save their situation.

The Senate Ethics Committee, which has been engaged in investigation of the bribery scandal along with the House of Representatives, virtually ended up its investigation of Koreagate without any severe punishment of U.S. Congressmen.

Foreign Press Hint Crisis for Pak Junta

Follow gists of the articles run by the Sep. 8 issue of the "Asian Wall Street Journal" and Oct. 13 issue of the Hongkong magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review" which cast ridicule upon unrealistic "security" measures to "defend" Chongwadae (the Blue House) and Pak Jung Hi himself:

Asian Wall Street Journal :

Unrealistic "Security" Measures

SOUTH KOREAN SECURITY measures create problems for the tourist industry.

Security officials recently ordered that all views from tall buildings of Seoul's Blue House presidential mansion should be blocked. All windows from which the Blue House is visible are being coated with translucent coverings that admit light, but make it impossible to see outside.

The trouble is that the Blue House is ringed by hills behind the capitol building. At the end of a broad avenue leading from the City Hall plaza, this part of northern Seoul provides the most scenic vista in the city. Hotels were designed to take full advantage of the view, and at least one hotel has all its best rooms facing in the direction of the Blue House.

Hoteliers are reluctant to discuss the subject publicly because of its sensitivity, but they say the directive allowed no flexibility. Security officials inspected the view from every room and whenever the Blue House was visible they ordered the window covered.

Most government officials also are unwilling to talk about the new measure, but a government spokesman said he understood the action was taken to ward off assassination attempts and to block electronic eavesdropping of the presidential mansion, which is about a mile from the hotels.

The hoteliers say they understand Korea's unique security problems, but they wish there was some other method of solving them. To moderate the impact of the directive, some hotels have installed louvered panels of translucent glass, costing up to $500 a window. By stepping close to the window, guests can look obliquely between the louvers and at least see if it's raining. But from the middle of the room there isn't any view.

Worst hit are the Seoul Plaza and President hotels, which had offered the most pleasant views of northern Seoul. The 22-story Plaza, completed less than two years ago, has had to cover the windows in about 200 of its 540 rooms. The older President has lost the view from about 150 of its 330 rooms.

The popular Chosun Hotel, which already had its view obstructed—by the construction of the President a few years ago—was luckier than some of its competitors. The Blue House was visible from only about 20 of the Chosun's rooms. The 38-story Lotte Hotel, scheduled to open in November, apparently will have to cover the windows of about a third of its 1,000 rooms. Top-floor dining facilities in all these hotels also have been affected.

To be sure, hotels aren't the only buildings involved in the coverup. Dozens of buildings in central Seoul have had their views restricted. However, Korea's fledgling tourist industry is likely to be the biggest loser. "Many customers are complaining. They want to change rooms," one hotel official said.

"The tourists come here to see the country, the people, and the situation on the street, but now they have to go outside to see anything at all," said an industry official.

Far Eastern Economic Review :

"Presidential" Limousine with Semi-Concealed Machineguns

The October 1 parade marking the 30th anniversary of South Korea's armed forces is likely to be the last such display here. Informed sources say the government considers the parade too extravagant, now that the country has more serious economic problems to face.

Security checks at the parade were strict in view of the attendance of President Park Chung Hee. Even U.S. Army personnel had to go through a metal-detecting device before being admitted to the stands. "The British military attache just took his opera glasses and got through," one foreign guest said.

Park's car was armed with semi-concealed machine-guns, and the two cars immediately following him each had three security guards standing with their backs to each other to check possible assassination attempts.

The parade featured as a star item a version of the missile recently test-fired here and said to be domestically designed and manufactured, though it is thought to be basically a form of the U.S. Nike Hercules. A dramatic parachute-drop was nearly marred by the late opening of one or two canopies.

Foreign observers note that the gunbarrels of South Korean artillery are domestically manufactured, but many are sceptical of claims that the army's tanks are much more than locally-assembled versions of U.S. kits. The claims of virtual self-sufficiency in production of such arms are somewhat at variance with the widely-voiced view that President Jimmy Carter's decision to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea is a dangerous misjudgment of the situation.

Letters from S. Korea : T.K.

Pak Thinks People Are Enemies

Follows gist of the "Letters from South Korea" written by T.K. which was carried in the Nov. issue of the Japanese theoretical magazine "Sekai".

Everything goes at a run. People are competing sharply in everything at the risk of their lives. Maybe the government so acts toward the people that they have no time to think over. This is how the Pak "regime" controls the people, and shows its character. Maybe men in khaki like to run. It is one of the tactics of the military junta to throw enemies into confusion and make a surprise attack.

The Pak "regime" thinks that the people are enemies. If the junta should advocate democracy it would be ousted from power. Therefore, they make a surprise attack in everything. History is always decided in south Korea by a sudden remark of the president. People are always afraid of what will happen.

It is necessary not to think in long-range terms but to make the most of this moment.

As the unfair apartments allotment case shows, it is enough for a person involved to be calm for a time to get away with it. After making a profit, they start regulation. Things always go like this. However one need not be afraid if he is alert and has connections with the ruling circles. It is thanks to this kind of confusion that they can make a fortune unthinkable in a normal society. Hence the cheers for the Pak "regime" from some quarters.

The extent of the "confidence" this kind of people have in law enforcement by the Pak "regime" is beyond conception. After the latest apartment scandal, the government declared that it will not allow the construction of plush apartments. But they think that this will be reduced to naught sooner or later. Their fortunes increase at a rapid pace. Names of the relatives and the names of employees' family member are used to evade taxes.

Emerging Feudal Aristocrats

In south Korea, now "feudal aristocrats" are emerging in a great number. People who live in plush apartments have the same life pattern like all the other rich people. Everyone decorates his room with curios, because they have much idle money and the value of bank deposits go on decreasing due to inflation.

A kiln, once used for boiling sticky rice, carries a high price tag. Such a device must be thought up in order to fill his spacious room. On both sides of the elevator, guards stand round the clock. When the master appears they make a deep bow to him. However the guards are not indignant at this feudal customs but thank him for giving this kind of easy job and making it possible for them to be so close to the aristocrat and ask him to get jobs for their children and get gratuities on the Bon festival day.

Most "feudal aristocrats" have villas in noted places throughout the country.

They each hire peasants and servants on a permanent basis, who work like slaves on 20,000-30,000 *pyong* of land. In places without electricity they use private electric power plants. These villas are completely equipped with modern facilities. These aristocrats leave their land in the suburbs of Seoul for use as factory sites. They are proud that the bank interest on land rents amounts to several million *won*. They cannot imagine that a more benevolent regime than the Pak "regime" can exist in the world.

The residents of the plush apartments have no interest in south Korean-made foodstuffs most of which are polluted. Although they live in south Korea, they use foreign products except rice and water.

This is why they show no interest in food pollution, while ordinary people are crying against it.

Violence Used to Maintain Dictatorship

In order to maintain this kind of system, the regime is resorting to force. Only 20-30 admission tickets are issued for a political trial. Roads around the court are cordoned off. If young people try to get near they will be forced into trucks. If they resist, they will be sent to a summary court. Some women workers discharged by the Tong-il Textile Company, got jobs in another company, but they were expelled from there in a few days. Similar cases are reported one after another.

If any dissident is placed under house arrest, this is for torturing them. The authorities torture them by not permitting them to go out even an inch.

If the mother of a political prisoner visits the prison, the prisoner will be assaulted as soon as the mother goes out from the meeting room under the pretext that his attitude is not good and that he has disclosed the secrets of the prison.

They do so that the mother may hear his son's scream. Various kinds of methods are being employed to intimidate religionists working for labor rights.

A young woman missionary is working near the Kimi industrial estate. She received letters attacking her as a Communist agent from workers every day.

However, some of them send personal letters to her saying "I'm very sorry but I was forced to repeat in my letter to you the sentences read by the manager of the factory.

What kind of wisdom and courage is needed to survive this turbulant days? **(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)**

Precautionary Measure Taken to Suppress Oct. 17 Demonstration

On Oct. 14, Mun Ik Hwan, former professor of "Hanguk Theological College" and Kum Yong Gyun, priest were detained by the puppet authorities. Some leaders of the south Korean Christian youth committee were grilled by the authorities.

They had attended an anti-Pak Jung Hi meeting on Oct. 13 at which the "Oct. 17, 1978 National Declaration" was published. The declaration harshly critisized the present Pak "regime" and strongly demanded the abolition of the anti-democratic and anti-national "*yusin* constitution" and Pak's ouster.

On the other hand the puppet home minister blared at the "national assembly" on Oct. 11 that 10 students of Seoul University and 6 students of Koryo University who had taken part in the demonstration in mid-September were "to be subjected to a criminal punishment."

A series of measures to oppress the south Korean democratic people and students was taken by the Pak junta with the approach of Oct. 17 when they proclaimed the "*yusin* constitution" 6 years ago. Seoul students warned in advance that an anti-dictatorship meeting would be held in front of the Capitol building on the Saejongro Street, downtown Seoul on Oct. 17.

From the evening of Oct. 16, ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and other dissidents, students, workers and believers were placed under police surveillance and ordered to stay at home.

The students leaders at Seoul, Yonse, Koryo, Sukmyong women's universities were rounded up. Colleges and universities in Seoul were hurriedly closed down by the authorities.

On Oct. 17 the Pak junta took an unprecedented step to mobilize a large number of fascist agents and cordon off the Capitol building. The step was aimed at preventing the scheduled anti-Pak action.

Thousands of armed police and plainclothesmen were posted near the Capitol building and other main streets of Seoul including Chongro and Myongdong streets.

Security was "exceptionally tight" around the Capitol building. The entire block where the building is located was cordoned off from around 1:00 in the afternoon.

Youths and students were banned entering the space within 500 metres from Capitol building. Students and youths passing by near were all frisked and their bags were opened. Their identification cards were examined.

The shops around there lowered their shutters with a signboard posted

Seoul University students battled with the puppet plainclothesmen in their anti-"government" demonstration staged on June 12.

"No business today."

At the same place the Seoul students held an anti-"government" rally on June 23 this year in defiance of the strict guard by the puppet armed police. Around 4,000 citizens gathered there. Many were arrested. This dealt a heavy blow to the Pak junta.

Growing Anti-Pak Moves

From mid-September, anti-Pak moves frequently occurred.

On Sep. 13, over 1,000 Seoul students, and on Sep. 14 over 2,000 students of Koryo University held anti-Pak rallies and staged in campus demonstrations. The Seoul students in their statement announced their plan to hold a meeting of all citizens and students to down with Pak dictatorship in front of the Capitol building at Saejongro Street, downtown Seoul on Oct. 17.

On Oct. 6, 500 students of Sukmyong Women's University held an anti-dictatorship meeting and demanded Pak's resignation. They adopted a resolution supporting the proposal of Seoul students to hold an anti-dictatorship meeting downtown Seoul. They appealed for wide participation in the planned meeting.

Democratic personages on Oct. 13 issued a declaration, hitting the "*yusin* constitution" and demanded the resignation of the Pak junta. 420 people of all walks of life signed the declaration.

On the eve of the scheduled anti-dictatorship meeting, many leaflets were scattered in Seoul reading "Let us gather at a citizens' meeting for restoration of democracy on Oct. 17".

South Korean opposition United Socialist Party made public on Oct. 17 a statement and supported the declaration issued on Oct. 13 by democratic people. The statement said that "present regime is locked deep in international isolation, while trying to achieve the permanent split of the nation as it is continuously creating the sense of crisis contrary to the worldwide detente."

IUS Sec. Flays Suppression

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students recently sent a telegram of protest to the Pak junta, strongly denouncing their brutal suppression of students of Seoul University and Koryo University who rose in the anti-"government" struggle.

The telegram said:

In the name of the progressive students of the world the Secretariat of the International Union of Students denounces the Pak junta's suppression of students of Seoul University and Koryo University.

The IUS Secretariat expresses solidarity for their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demands the release of the arrested and imprisoned students of Seoul University and Koryo University.

Washington's New Arms Buildup in S. Korea

Recently, the U.S. is bent on augmenting military power around the Korean Peninsula as a whole, instead of pulling out its troops from south Korea, and is introducing vast quantities of military equipment instead of reducing it.

As a link in the chain of these moves of the U.S., it staged a 12-day military exercise around Korea from Sep. 24 by mobilizing its Seventh Fleet.

According to an announcement of the U.S. Defense Department, dated on Sep. 20, the exercise involved a task force of two carriers and scores of warships, many aircrafts and 15,000 men of the U.S. forces stationed in the Pacific region.

It was a "test war" for carrying into practice the U.S. war plan called U.S. forces' "emergency mobilisation plan" in case of a war in Korea. Generally, the U.S. Seventh Fleet is operating in the Asian and Pacific region regarding Korea as its main target of attack.

Meanwhile, on Sep. 28 when the exercise was being carried out, Foley, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the ill-famed pirate fleet, arrived in Seoul. He and his flagship "*Oklahoma City*," a guided missile cruiser, which entered Inchon Port, Kyonggi Province, on Oct. 2, stayed in south Korea till Oct. 7 to have talks behind closed doors with brasshats of the U.S. forces in south Korea and south Korean puppet army and puppet government officials.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that this was part of its "routine calls" at ports throughout the Western Pacific. However, it cannot be concealed that the pirate's tour was a part of the new war provocation maneuvers the U.S. is hastening behind the smokescreen of "troop pullout," and Foley's visit to south Korea and his unusually long stay there are aimed at elaborating an aggressive plan on the spot.

The high-ranking officials of the Carter administration continuously stress their plan to dispatch what they call "rapid reaction strike forces" in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula and that it is linked with the U.S. plan to dispatch a "quick reaction strike force" to south Korea.

FY 1979 Nat'l Defense Budg.

The nature of the U.S. policy of "pulling out its troops from south Korea" also is seen in the national defense budget for FY 1979 proposed by the Carter administration. The budget for national defense totalling 128.4 billion dollars was submitted to the Congress in January and the budget passed the House in August this year. The Carter administration is committed to give 1,900-million-dollar military aid to Seoul as supplementary measures to offset the planned "U.S. troops withdrawal." The proposed amount for this year totals 277 million dollars. In addition, weaponry equivalent to 800 million dollars will be transferred to south Korea from the American military inventory. Consequently, Seoul will receive 1,077-million-dollar military aid from Washington within this year.

Air Force Reinforcement

As for Washington's military aid augmentation in south Korea, reinforcement of the U.S. air force stationed in south Korea is remarkable.

The U.S. administration contemplates bringing into south Korea early in Nov. "F-4D Phantom" fighter-bombers which it had decided to deploy additionally there and hundreds of men of the air force attached to them and send U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to Seoul to attend the "deployment ceremony" of these warplanes.

Earlier, two of the U.S. air force's AWCS radar planes were sent to the Far East in Sep. to take part in a military exercise in south Korea.

The Pentagon said on Sep. 2 that the planes—most expensive in the U.S. air arsenal—would be based at Osan Air Base in South Kórea during the air defense exercise.

As for the augmentation of U.S. air force in south Korea, attention must be focused on expansion of Osan Air Base, Kyonggi Province, and Kunsan Air Base, North Cholla Province.

The Pentagon on June 15 decided to give military "aid" worth $14,200,-000 for the building of fuel storages for fighter planes and ammunition loading and storing installations in south Korea within fiscal 1980. Of the total amount for the U.S. ground and air forces in south Korea, $5,100,-000 will be used for construction of storage tanks capable of holding 140,000 barrels of jet fuel at the Osan Air Base and $2,400,000 for providing munitions and holding facilities at Osan and $1,300,000 for construction of similar facilities at Kunsan Air Base.

These facilities will be used for preparing large quantities of air-delivered munitions for employment in a short period of time. This will be accompanied by systems for assembling weapons and loading munitions on ejector racks and storing them prior to transfer to fighter aircraft.

Moreover, in fiscal 1979, the Pentagon already decided to construct a factory near Kimpo International Airport ($1.9 million) and refit a landing strip at Camp Hamphrey, Kyonggi Province ($4.23 million).

Meanwhile, following the reinforcement of the air force, the U.S. naval force is going to be increased. For example, an increase in the operation area of the Seventh Fleet and an expansion of Chinhae Port, South Kyongsang Province.

A classified Congressional report made public on Aug. 18 disclosed that Seoul purchased from Washington sophisticated weapons worth 230 million dollars, including anti-tank "TOW" missiles, improved anti-aircraft "HAWK," "REDEYE," "HARPOON" missiles and air-to-ground "MAVERICK" missiles by February, 1978. On top of this, American capital and technology may enable south Korea to mass-produce military equipment including 40-ton-class tanks of the latest type and artillery of various kinds.

New Space Observation Post

On the other hand, the U.S. is planning to construct a "new space observation post" in New Mexico, U.S. Mainland; Hawaii; the Middle East and the East Pacific area and Taegu, South Kyongsang Province, while developing a latest "midnight space surveillance system" composed of an elaborate telescope, television camera and computer.

All these facts clearly show that under the pretext of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula the United States is persisting in arms expansion around Korea, especially reinforcing its air and naval forces stationed in south Korea, while talking volubly about "disarmament."

Photo shows E3A plane sent to south Korea to participate war games in south Korea.

Rev. Ham Sok Hon :

Stop Calling Northerners "Puppets"

The Rev. Ham Sok Hon, a Quaker leader in south Korea called for a total stop to calling the people in the north **pookkwe** *(northern puppets). He made this call in his article run in a vernacular Seoul monthly magazine "The Voice of the People" in its June 1978 issue. His article is entitled "Stop Calling the Northerners 'Puppets'!"*

The article reads in full:

............○ ○............

Hello, our subscribers! Are you regularly receiving our magazine? Its copies have been produced and sent out to the subscribers every month. However, I am very sorry to learn that many have failed to receive them. Repeated complaints make me suspect that the post office is to blame for it. Take the cases of Dr. An Byong Mu and Dr. Kim Dong Gil for illustration. The two men have considerable income and fixed addresses and are famous personalities. The copies of our magazine sent to them have always been returned, with stamps on them, "Address unknown" and "Rejected." It is strongly suggested that the mail delivery service is poorly handled. Yet better is the returning of the copies of the magazine. In some cases, no copies have been returned, although I have received many letters from those subscribers that have failed to receive them. I wonder where the copies are now and what has happened to them. Without uncontrollable anger swelling in my heart never do I receive the letters complaining about their failure to receive our magazine. You may think that I am twaddling, but I am not. I am not taking issue with the situation.

Assuming that these cases of undelivered copies are due to the force of circumstances, I still hold that steps should have been taken not to offend the supposed receivers. Otherwise, the little decorums may be seriously violated. The packages of our magazine have often been opened by others than the subscribers.

It is against my will to talk like this, but my point is that my remarks may be heeded, resulting in some improvement in the situation. Our readers, you should not curse. To quote an old proverb, "You should not curse either Heaven or someone else." Such attitude is a virtue of the masses. The grass roots are children of God, children of mankind. This is the motherlike concern to assume all the responsibilities. Our readers, suppose that passers-by pass water at the front door of your home, you should take the blame for failing to keep clean the door section. Cursing and holding by the neck any evildoer is far from the only way of rectifying his or her evil behavior. Suffice to say that the evildoer should be blamed but you should also be held responsible for prompting an evildoing.

Our readers, this is not the message of my article. The preceding part it preparing you for the following appeal. If you are to understand my message, you should consider everything accountable to yourself. I have something to share with you, which has long occupied my mind.

Rev. Ham Sok Hon

Our fellow countrymen, let's stop calling the people in the north *pookkwe* (northern puppets) for Heaven's sake!

Under whatsoever circumstances it is the overriding job of our nation to achieve national reunification. Divided, our nation will perish. The loss of nationhood is not necessarily identical with physical perish. The nation finds itself in our soul, never on the territory or in our flesh. In the absence of our soul, never can we claim any specific nationhood, if we had territory and a population. It is alleged that a certain sworn enemy is ready to massacre all our people. Tell us who is and where is that enemy. I swear that our enemy is nowhere. If any, he is evil. Evil leads our people to corruption. Consequently, it is obvious that we will never die. The most evil-minded are aware that if we die to the last man, there will be no one left to be exploited. They may deprive us of our national soul but may spare our physical life, pitting us against each other in internecine feuds. Does it make any sense to enable the evil forces to fish in troubled waters?

By ruined nationhood I never mean the loss of an animal-like life and reproductive potential. I am referring to the loss of our identifiable soul, the hallmark of our people—the long-standing way of life and values that our ancestors have established in our own manner in face of mountainous difficulties and ordeals. This is valuable in long preserving our own identity as members of the human race.

The failure to accomplish national reunification will in turn result in the loss of our valuable spiritual life. In that case, our life is not worth living as was that of Egyptian slaves who built pyramids or that of Chinese soldiers who erected the Great Wall. Do you still favor such living? Are you genuinely happy with living such disgraceful life as it is clear to you that such life constitutes a crime? Are you really content with leading others to commit a crime? When you are often speaking of our "forefathers," who are they and how are you respecting them?

To have the country reunified is never a simple exertion of physical power but is our clear claim to the moral life. The assumption of this life is that the separated halves of our country form the absolutely necessary limbs and body. We must know to respect each other's personality under any circumstances.

Then, what is the meaning of *pookkwe?* It means northern puppet(s). This word suggests a total disregard for the personality of the people in the north. How can we reconcile such attitude and our commitment to national reunification? How can we assume that the people in the north will trust us? Otherwise, are we insisting that they should become puppets for the sake of national reunification? Are the people in the north sure to express thousand thanks to calling them *pookkwe*? Perhaps, none of us is certain of their response. We are deceiving ourselves, indeed.

So far I have always abstained from calling the people in the north *pookkwe*. In future, too, I commit myself to refrain from using such word. *Pookkwe* is a politically-inpired term. Any given political term is not precise in describing the object concerned. It is employed to serve a certain political purpose. The ruling classes may use such jargon, but it is taboo to the grass roots whose permanent job is to carry history forward. I have no intention to force anything at all on you since I am not a politican. This is something I can tell you with confidence.

The word *pookkwe* should be neither in our mouth nor in our mind. Stop using it!

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